WESTERN LUMINARY.

"THE LAMB IS THE LIGHT THEREOF."—Rev. xxi. 23

VOL. II.] LEXINGTON, KY. NOVEMBER 23, 1825. [No. 20.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.
PRINTED BY
THOMAS T. SKILLMAN.

Published every Wednesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, in the currency of Kentucky, in advance, and increasing by TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every three months delay.

No subscriber at liberty to discontinue until all arrearages are paid up.

All letters must be post paid.

From the Christian Spectator.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRIVATE DEVOTIONS OF MINISTERS ON THEIR PREACHING.

In tracing the influence of the private devotions of a minister, on his public exhibition of the truth, we may consider it *first*, as to the somewhat subordinate object of his own *personal enjoyment* in the work. So far as the satisfaction derived from a pursuit is a stimulus to exertion, so far such satisfaction is worthy of regard; and no doubt the concern of preaching is indebted to a circumstance of this kind for a share of its efficiency. A person of worldly views in the ministry, as he would not feel its peculiar trials, so he would not need or desire its supernatural supports. The satisfaction afforded to such a person by preaching, would arise, according to his turn of mind, from pecuniary profit; the congenial employment of his faculties; the flattering attention of his hearers; the caresses and kindnesses of his friends; public admiration; or the prospect of permanent fame. Satisfaction of this nature is certainly all that he could expect to obtain. With a faithful minister, however, this is not an object. The faithful minister *needs* support. Preaching (and the same is true of some other branches of the ministry) is a work of such peculiar trial, is often an occasion of such mortal offence to hearers, as to require more than human aid. A true minister would sink without a different and a mightier solace. He needs a direct access to the Fountain of all consolation. The only real counterpoise of his trials are the approbation of his conscience, cheering divine manifestations towards him, the stable hope of heaven, and, if it may be, the fruits of his labours in many souls converted unto God. The secret of a ministry sustained in its trials, and even triumphant in its difficulties, lies in the humbling, holy, heavenly work of the closet.

2. We perceive the influence here spoken of, in its securing to a preacher the *needful intellectual aids* and *spiritual preparation* of his work. His sincere applications to a throne of grace, can consist only with a proper attention, according to his opportunities, to whatever may fit him to declare the truth with effect. If a frequenting of the closet were designed as a substitute for study, or any other duty, it could be only pernicious. But a praying minister has no such design. Prayer contemplates no disjunction of the means from the end It invariably seeks to make the end sure, by employing faithfully the means. He who sincerely implores the divine presence on his public ministrations, will as sincerely use those aids and put forth those of

forts which are essential to the best performance of his duty. Indeed, his prayers relate in part to this very object. The arduousness and responsibility of his work induce him, without ceasing, to implore God that he may be more and more qualified for its performance. To this source we may trace a true minister's *contemplative habits* He who prays that he may be furnished with a ready talent to *communicate*, will submit to the labour of thinking, to patient investigation, as occasion demands or ability permits; to a careful revolving of subjects in his mind, with a view to the edification of his people. He will naturally *love* to meditate on the glorious truths, promises, and institutions of religion; and to weigh and compare together the various parts of the system that he may more fully comprehend it. Prayer itself suggests the most serious and edifying topics of contemplation. Here also is the secret of his *activity*; for this he connects with study and meditation, so far as they do not interfere with one another. Who can more willingly submit to the irksomeness and drudgery of certain parts of the pulpit preparation than they who have sought patience, and derived an imperious sense of duty, from converse with God?

3. The effect of a praying spirit in ministers of the gospel, is visible, especially in the *actual communication of the divine message* to their people. Both their discourses, and the manner of delivering them, take a character from their private devotions.

There is something beyond the mere character of sermons, especially their literary execution, which imparts to them an appropriateness and an edge by which their end is answered. *That something* is the influence of *His* Spirit who, after Paul has planted, and Apollos watered, giveth the increase. Sermons commended to the blessing of a prayer hearing God, though they may not always be great, can scarcely fail of being good.

Yet to the sermons themselves, prayer must be peculiarly auspicious. They owe to it, as a principal means, whatever they possess of spiritual richness of thought, and appropriate sacred diction. Prayer infuses into these authorized forms of communication between God and man, its only heavenly spirit. It stores them with truth, and arms them with energy. It pours over them a sanctity and an unction which neither nature nor art can reach. That glow of feeling, the *vivida vis animæ*, which speaks to the heart in addresses from the pulpit, is the offspring of a praying spirit. Their experimental cast is also the result of the same spirit. He communes much with God, must become acquainted with the springs of holy action; and he will naturally stamp on every such mental effort, that character of knowledge and experience which he derives from so pure a source, and which constitutes his own distinction.

4 The influence of a minister's prayers may be perceived in the *success* of his preaching. God would be too much insulted to bestow his blessing on that preached word, in relation to which the Holy Spirit's influences had never been implored. Here it would be eminently disastrous for us to violate or neglect that rule of his spiritual kingdom by which he "will be inquired of," to do aught for his people.

Accordingly, the wretched success of an impious, which is a *prayerless* ministry, is notorious; and we need no other comment on such a dereliction of duty, than the feeble, distracted and secularized churches which it rears, the pestilent errors which it sows, and the want of every thing like life and vigour in religion, by which it is characterized. It is true, that very pious, praying ministers, sometimes labour without much apparent success; and we may be deceived in forming our es-

timate of the real character of preaching by such a criterion alone.

But in regard to those highly gifted servants of Jesus Christ, who have had the greatest agency in promoting glorious revivals of religion, what but a spirit of prayer has been the cause of their success? It cannot be superior talent alone, for talent never converts the soul. It would be an object with those who are skeptical on this point, to inquire whether these men have not the reputation of being eminently devoted to the closet. We have no doubt that such devotion is the principal instrumental cause of their success, and we would say to every minister, in view of this fact, and of the infinite interests committed to his care, "Go thou and do likewise"—go much to thy closet.

B. N.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The following account of the colony at Liberia, has been communicated to the editors of the religious papers in Boston, by the Rev. Horace Sessions, one of the Agents of the American Colonization Society:

I. *Its Geography.*

Liberia is situated on the Grain Coast, in Western Africa, and is bounded North and West by the Atlantic ocean, South and East by a line running from the mouth of Montserado, in a south-easterly direction. It is in 6 deg 18 min. 16 sec. N. latitude, and 10 deg. 34 min. 13 sec. W. longitude from London, and stretches along the coast sufficiently for a numerous range of towns, and back far enough for large plantations, and is estimated to be worth a a million of dollars. It is in part an elevated promontory, jutting into the ocean, and consequently fanned by the invigorating sea breezes as they pass up and down the coast. Its woods are like the lofty forests of North America furnishing every material for fences, building, and for the operations of the mechanic. It is washed by a river as large as the Connecticut, abounding with excellent fish, and forming one of the best harbours from Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope. It has a deep rich soil, producing cotton, coffee, rice, corn, sugar, indigo, palm oil, and every garden vegetable, and every tropical fruit. It is somewhat remarkable that indigo bears ten full cuttings in a single year, and that cotton yields from nine to thirteen annual crops, without cultivation. That the climate is salubrious, is demonstrated by the very gratifying fact, that no more than twenty deaths have taken place since the landing of the first settlers. A number, which, when compared with the deaths in the early settlement of Virginia, or of Plymouth, is scarcely worth the naming; and certainly must be attributed to God's superintending mercy.

II. *Its History.*

It was purchased in 1821 by formal negotiation instituted between the Society and six confederated kings of Western Africa,—afterwards confirmed in an assembly consisting of seventeen kings and thirty four half kings. The first settlement was in 1822, by colonists from America, and by re-captured Africans. And among the accessions which it has been constantly receiving from the same sources, one is worthy of particular notice. It consisted of the Rev. C. M. Waring, and a great part of his pious flock. They had formed in America a well compacted neighbourhood, and though transplanted across the Atlantic, they were the same neighborhood still—presenting the same ardour and industry—the same harmony of purpose and zeal in the right way, and thus diffused a powerful and happy influence through the colony

Only two disastrous events of general character, have happened since the purchase of the territory. One was occasioned by Christian slave tra-

ders instigating the natives to violate their compact and exterminate the colony, and thus remove every obstacle to their own success in procuring slaves. But as they were readily repulsed by only thirty colonists, they have quietly settled down into a deep consciousness of their own inferiority; not an indication of hostility has been exhibited since. The most entire confidence is manifested towards the colonists, and the intercourse is constant and extensive. The other event was, the strong dissatisfaction which the 30 defenders of the colony felt, at not having the first choice of lands as a reward to their valour. But as the Society had judged differently, they at length quietly shared their lots with such as arrived at a later period.

There have been three towns already named in the colony. *Monrovia*—in memory of the services of President Monroe, is a regularly built town of about 70 houses and stores, fortifications, school houses, two large churches, and 400 colonists. *Thompsontown* is settled by re captured Africans; several cargoes of whom have been detected by our armed vessels, and liberated in the colony. These have dwellings, lands, schools, &c. appropriate to their wants. *Caldwell*, recently named in honour of the late Secretary of the Society, who fell a victim to his zeal in its behalf, but who exclaimed with his dying breath, and amid a weeping family, "God has given me my desire respecting Africa." This town is now prepared for settlement.

The schools for the colonists, for the children of the natives, and for the recaptured Africans, already amount to *six*. A seventh, designed for an Academy, is to receive, as soon as practicable, the most promising sons of the colonists, and shape their education so as to qualify them for all the openings and offices of the colony. It will receive also the sons of native kings, and send them back with the impress of Christianity on their hearts. It will qualify the young recaptured Africans to go as ambassadors of peace to the various tribes to which they belong, and tell a thousand barbarians in their own tongue the wonderful works of God. It will, moreover, induce some respectable families to go out and give their sons an education, or receive some of the 7,000 in the African schools in this country; and thus be a substitute for the one proposed at the south, but which has been blasted in the bud, probably, by perhaps well grounded fears.

But the brightest paragraph of its history is yet unwritten. J. Ashmun, Esq Gen. Agent to the Colony, has given a very interesting account of a strong religious excitement which pervaded the Colony; and as a sort of first fruit to God, *thirty* have professed their faith in Christ, and have thus far walked as the truly regenerate children of God. This, we trust, is only the dawning of that light which shall wake up many sons and daughters of Ethiopia, and direct them to stretch out their hands unto God.

III. *Its Laws.*

All persons born in the Colony, or removing there to reside, shall swear allegiance to the Government, and be entitled to all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by all the citizens of the United States;—there shall be no slavery in the Colony.

Each settler shall draw a town lot, and a plantation of five acres for himself, two for his wife, and one for each child, till it amounts to ten acres. If within two years he shall have cultivated two acres, and built a house of stone, brick, frame, or logs, he shall receive a deed of the whole in fee simple.

The Common Law, as in force in the United States, and applicable to the people, shall regulate all judicial

proceedings in the Colony; trial by jury shall be the privilege of all.

IV. *Its Officers.*

The General Agent, at present sent out by the Society, shall have the superindence of the whole colony.

The Vice Agent, nominated by the colonists and approved by the Agent.

A Legislative Council, consisting of the Vice Agent and two other persons nominated by the colonists. They shall meet to deliberate on measures for the public good, and report to the General Agent.

There shall be two justices of the peace.

There shall be a Court of Sessions, at which the General Agent shall preside, and the justices be his associates.

Constables, Criers, Clerks, and Auctioneers, are appointed by the Agent or court.

The following Committees are chosen annually by the suffrages of the freeholders and the sanction of the Agent, and are required to become familiar with their respective departments, and record observations and experiments for future use.

A Committee of Agriculture.
A Committee of Public Works.
A Committee of Health.
A Committee of Colonial Militia.
A Commissary of Ordinance.
A Colonial Secretary.
A Colonial Librarian.
A Keeper of the Public Stores.
A Superintendent of recaptured Africans.
Instructors in the Public Schools.

The teachers of private schools, and the Ministers of religion, are not regulated by law; but are assisted with town lots for public buildings, and with materials to erect them. The most perfect toleration prevails, the benign influence of which is seen in the religious aspect of the Colony, and in the diffusion of its peaceful spirit, accompanied with the power of God to the distance of 80 miles among the natives.

Thus the colonists,—for all is in their hands at times,—are building up a free, independent, religious community. But, in the feebleness which always attends the infancy of nations, they anxiously look to the boldest of their brethren in America, and especially to their piety and sense of duty; to the love they bear to the African race, and the hope they have for the elevation of their sons; to unite with them in the great experiment which they have commenced.

And I seem to hear breaking on the eastern breeze, the soft accents of the Ethiopian voice, saying, Come and open an asylum for the 2,000,000 of your afflicted brethren in America—or the 30,000 infants they are compelled annually to offer up to the god of slavery—come where the immortal intelligence may expand, unrestricted by the customs and laws of society, and where you may be the instruments of leading a continent of lost brethren to seek that glory, honour, and immortality, which shall be rewarded with eternal life.

MISSIONARY SEMINARY AT BERLIN.

The Rev. and celebrated Mr. Jaenicke of that city writes, through his asistant, the Rev. J. W. Ruckert, in the following terms:—"There continue to be 12 dear brethren in our Seminary at Berlin, ready to go forth to the work of their Lord. In literary education they are advanced further than any of the former students, and in piety they yield to none of their predecessors. If the Lord should incline to us the hearts of one of the Missionary Societies in England to promote some of our dear young brethren to the harvest amongst the heathen, we confidently trust that the believers in Germany would be willing for still greater offerings, and that in future, Missionary Societies in Britain will not have to complain of the

want of agents, nor those in Germany to be able to excuse themselves by the want of opportunities to take part in the most sacred of causes. "Jehovah is our light and our salvation, whom shall we fear? Jehovah is our strength, of whom shall we be afraid?" When the true worshippers of the Lord Jesus stand manfully in faith and love, hope must become certainty; and the time cannot be far distant when all shall know, that Jesus is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

J. W. RUCKERT, A. M.

Elberfeld, April 11th

PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

Extract of a Letter of Rev Mark Wilks, of Paris, to the editors of the London Congregational Magazine, dated

PARIS, Aug. 17, 1825.

Gentlemen,—The appeal recently published in behalf of the conscientious Dissenters of the Canton de Vaud, contains some statements that are inexact, and others that are liable to misconstruction. As my name has been kindly introduced into his letter by my friend Dr. Smith, I feel it my duty to request, that some passages may be corrected, and that others may be explained.

Four ministers, not "*five*, are now exiled from the Canton de Vaud." Mr Charles Rochart has been banished for the term of one year; Mr. Francois Olivier for two years; M M Chauvannes and Junet, each for three years. Mr. Henri Olivier was exposed to persecution, but he was not compelled to leave his country by any judicial sentence *Three* of the exiled Ministers, not "*all*, are at this time at Paris."

From another Canton, the Canton of Neufchatel, an individual, a husband, and the father of four children, has been banished for the term of *ten* years, and to him alone are applicable those words in the appeal, "if he return before the term of his exile be expired, the *punishment of death* awaits him."

In this said Canton of Neufchatel, so distinguised by its jurisprudence, the law provides, in cases of banishment, that the return of the condemned before the term of his exile be expired, shall be punished by banishment for life, and that his return a second time, shall be punished by death! But the law at the same time allows or enjoins the refusal to the condemned of all passports or papers whatsoever. That is, not one step can an exile take on a foreign territory, be it Swiss or be it French, without a passport; forced, therefore, back within the boundaries of his native Canton, he is banished for life, and conducted by the armed police to the frontier; rejected again as a vagabond from every foreign soil, he is again thrown on the bosom of his country to receive death in her embrace.

MARTYRDOM.

ZANTE, July 8.

A martyr, from the Convent of the Virgin, on Mount Aracynthus, is become a subject of admiration to all the faithful here. The old man was conducted by the Turks to the tribunal of Reschid Pacha, when, being asked his name, he replied, Ambrose. Your country? The monastery of the most holy mother of God. Thy residence? These rocks, since the destruction of the former by your soldiers, and, in a short time, heaven, I trust, he added, at the same time kissing the cross he carried with him. What have you done with the sacred vessels of your church? I have withdrawn them from the profanation of your soldiers. Where are they? That is a secret of conscience. Tell! You may consume my limbs, but my soul will be with GOD. The torture was immediately applied, and the flesh torn from the old man's bones, but not one syllable was heard to escape from his lips, except,

God have mercy upon me. They drove sharpened reeds under the nails of his hands and feet. Still he glorified GOD, and prayed for his torturers, who at length fatigued, impaled him and in that state suffered him to expire before the trenches of Missolonghi.

From the Religious Chronicle

MONTGOMERY—THE POET.

On a former occasion we quoted from Professor Griscom's work a brief notice of this inestimable man, and are confident that we shall gratify our readers by adding to it another picture of the same individual. We derive it from Mr Carter's account of a visit made to Mr. M. only a few weeks since.

Mr. Carter and his friend called on the Poet unintroduced.

* * * * * * * In a few minutes Mr. Montgomery made his appearance, and we went through the awkward ceremony of a self introduction, which his politeness, however, rendered as little embarrassing as possible.

We soon took seats at the tea table, and his affability, as well as that of the lady with whom he lives, and who has relations of my acquaintance in the U States, made us forget that we were strangers, and in some degree removed the restraint of unexpectedly throwing ourselves upon his hospitality. The conversation turned upon a great variety of topics, literary, local, and general; and one of the happiest hours of my life passed in the society of a poet, with whose writings I had long been familiar, and from which I could have repeated to him a hundred favourite passages

In his manners, Mr. Montgomery manifests all that mildness, amiable simplicity, and kindness of heart, so conspicuous in his writings. His flow of conversation is copious, easy, and perfectly free from affectation. His sentiments and opinions on all subjects of remark, were expressed with decision and frankness, but at the same time with a becoming modesty. His language is polished and select, betraying occasionally the elevation of poetry, but exempt from any appearance of pedantry. While the merits of all his cotemporaries were freely discussed, and the meed of discriminating praise liberally awarded to each, not the slightest allusion was made to his own writings, although they are quite as much read in our country as those of any other living poet. It would have been a breach of politeness in me, to have told him how many generous sentiments he has instilled, and how many hearts he has made better, beyond the Atlantic.

Mr. Montgomery is now at the age of 47. In his person he is slender and delicate, rather below the common size. His complexion is light, with a Roman nose, high forehead, slightly bald, and a clear eye, not unfrequently cast down, betraying a moderate degree of diffidence. The contour of his face is not unlike that of Mr. Lloyd, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, and there is also a resemblance in their persons. The events in his life are too well known in our country, to need repetition. Both his parents died as missionaries in the West Indies, and to that misfortune we are probably indebted for one of his finest poems. He appears to be universally respected and beloved in the place of his residence. But I have perhaps already said more, than the delicacy of an interview under such circumstances can justify, and will therefore only add, that at 8 o'clock he very cordially took our hands and wished us a pleasant tour.

"MILTON'S NEW WORK."

The manuscript is *said* to be in the hand-writing of one of 'Milton's daughters.' Dr. Johnson, in his life of the poet, which, it has been well remarked, 'can never be surpassed,' mentions a story of Elizabeth Foster, a grand

daughter of Milton's, which seems to contradict this statement at once:—"She knew little of her grand father, and that little was not good. She told of his harshness to his daughters, and his refusal to *have them taught to write.*" Milton's well known cruelty to his children corroborates this fact.

Again—The Editor of the N. York American informs us that in the new treatise, Milton differs from the church of England, with regard to the "doctrince of the Trinity"—and the Editors of the Enquirer state, (we presume on the authority of English papers) that the "author of Paradise Lost denies the divinity of the Saviour." If this be the case, one of two things is incontestibly proved; either that the old man changed his notions in his dotage, or that the work in question is a forgery; for, not to quote the many passages from the Paradise Lost, and Paradise Regained, which clearly and unequivocally declare the pre-existence and divinity of Jesus Christ—it will be necessary only to give one stanza from his poem composed in 1629, "*On the morning of Christ's nativity.*"

"That glorious form, that light insufferable,
And that far-beaming blaze of Majesty,
Wherewith he went at Heaven's high council table
To sit in the midst of *Trinal Unity*,
He laid aside: and here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a darksome house of mortal clay."

SMECTYMNUS.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

Extract from the report of the Synodical Committee of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Under the full persuasion that literary acquirements are of the utmost utility when made subservient to the high interests of religion, we can but express our gratification at the solicitude manifested by the several Presbyteries upon this subject.

Permit us, dear brethren, with trembling, again to remind you of the increasing responsibility devolving, from your growing numbers, upon your preachers and people. Many, since your last Synod, have been set apart to the whole work of the ministry, and licentiates and candidates have been increased in more than an equal proportion. The number of professors in the different Presbyteries, in the aggregate, is 3305.

May we not say, "what hath God wrought!" Go on brethren, be strong in faith, always abounding in labours of love. With all that godly sincerity, that holy zeal, that seraphic ardour, which ever characterize the true minister of Jesus, go forth in the strength of the Lord, and cry Salvation! Salvation to a perishing world! Let the doom of dying sinners move your heats to pity! Weep! weep! between the porch and the altar! let your faith lay hold on Heaven, your groans pierce the skies, and your prayers come before the throne of God, that he would cause every herald of the cross to sound the tocsin of alarm, every soldier of Christ to gird on the armour of a holy warfare, and come up to the battle of the Lord against the mighty.

The Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, have determined to establish a College, to be known by the name of "Cumberland Presbyterian College." The site for this institution is not yet determined on. It will be in some central situation within the bounds of the Synod —The Constitution will be published next week.

[*Shelbyville Repertory.*

The managers of the new London University have, it is said, purchased seven acres and a half of ground near Gower street, London, on which to erect their college.—*Nat. Gaz.*

THE LUMINARY.

"Quare quis tandem me reprehendat, si quantum caeteris, ad *ipsam requiem animi et corporis*, conceditur temporis: tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sumpsero."—*Cic. pro Archia.*

LEXINGTON:
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1825.

The following interesting extract will give our readers some idea of the work from which it is taken. Our intelligent and worthy friend, Mr. Geo: Clarke, of this vicinity, whose literary qualifications are well known, without our testimony, has had in hand for some time, a translation of this essay from the original French. We think the work for the most part peculiarly interesting, and well adapted to the present crisis of affairs in our own country, and sincerely hope that he will complete the version and give it to the public.

—

Extract from C. Villers' essay on the question, "what has been the influence of the reformation by Luther, on the political situation of Europe, and on the progress of knowledge?"—proposed by the National Institute of France, in the public sitting of the 15th Germenal in the year * * *. The prize was adjudged to this essay:

It is not possible to engage in an inquiry into the effects of the reformation, without being, in some degree, obliged to give way to this reflection; "Is not the great event which I consider as a cause, in itself so much a simple result of other causes, which have preceded it, that the true origin of all that has followed it must be referred to them, and not to it, which has only been an intermedium?" Without doubt such is the situation of the mind in these researches While it looks forward, its point of departure seems to be the fixed base from whence all the successive steps proceed. If its looks are turned back, the first point appears to it only the necessary consequence of those which have preceded it, and as a passage to arrive at those which follow. To the mental eye, every cause, in ascending, becomes a simple effect; each effect becomes, in its turn, a cause, in descending. The inclination which we feel to attribute every thing which follows an event to the event itself, as though it was the cause of it, is the clue which guides us in the arrangement of historical facts; it is the law of cohesion by which the present is united to the past. To proceed in this manner from the effect to the cause, until we reach a first cause, subsisting by itself, and which cannot be the effect of any other cause, is a necessary consequence of our knowledge, which seeks an absolute principle to build its speculations on. It is on this slippery path that metaphysics is lost A man who, without knowing the nature of the course of a river, should arrive on its banks, seeing it here gliding through an extensive plain, there confined within narrow vallies, in another place foaming beneath the precipice of a cataract; this man would take the first turning, where it might be concealed by a projection, for the origin of the river; ascending higher, a new turn, the cataract, will occasion the same illusion; at length he reaches its source; he takes the mountain from which it issues, for the first cause of the river; but he will soon think that the sides of the mountain would be exhausted by so continual a torrent; he will see clouds collected, the rains, without which the dried mountain could not supply a spring. Then the clouds be-

come the first cause; but it was the winds which brought these here, by passing over vast seas; but it was the sun who attracted the clouds from the sea; but whence arises this power of the sun? Behold him then soon entangled in the researches of speculative physics, by seeking a cause, an absolute foundation, from which he may finally deduce the explanation of so many phenomena.

Thus, the historian who inquires what was the cause which led to the reduction of the authority of the Popes, to the terrible thirty years' war, to the humiliation of the house of Austria, the establishment of a powerful opposition in the heart of the empire, the foundation of Holland as a free state, and so of other occurences, will, at first, see the origin of all these events in the reformation, and will attribute them absolutely to its influence. But urging his inquiries farther, he discovers that this reformation itself is evidently only a necessary result of other circumstances, which precede it, an event of the sixteenth century, with which the fifteenth, to use the expression of *Leibnitz*, was was pregnant; at most, the cataract of the river. How many are there who are still of opinion they have found the first cause of the French revolution in the *deficit*, in the convocation of the states general, in the *tiers-etat*, in the curates! Others, who carry their views a little farther, attribute it to the parliament *Maupeou*, the extinction of the Jesuits, &c. They are all right in that limited point of view which they have taken. Those, however, who contemplate the progress of human nature during a succession of ages, see this enormous mass of individual cases roll on, each of which, animated by its interest, its passions, and its peculiar spirit, seems desirous to counteract the progress of all others; but notwithstanding their infinite diversity, all these motives have common features, tending towards certain ends, which, finally, are the same; these features, these tendencies, common to all, form a collection of powers, or rather a single power, which is that of the human race, that of a universal spirit, which, concealed through ages, guides and governs them. Under the dominion of providence, (that sun of the moral world, to use again the expression of a philosopher,) this spirit of humanity, by its continual action, prepares and disposes events. This great revolution which surprizes us, is only a product, a result, a striking manifestation. Is it therefore to it, is it not rather to the influence of the causes, which have themselves preceded and led to it, that the events which have followed it should be attributed?

In the case in question, therefore, it is requisite for the historian to attend to what had passed before the great event which he examines; to ascertain the influence of the causes by which the event itself was brought about, and, in what degree these same causes have influenced the series of subsequent events It is also requisite for him to consider what would have happened through the slow and progressive course of humanity, which is sometimes called the natural course of things, if the great event, if the convulsion in question, had not supervened. Finally, he must determine what particular modifications in its results have been occasioned by the proper and individual character of this event; the character of the age and of the nation in which it occurred, and that of the men who had the principal share in it.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Nov. 10.

Mr. *Breckinridge* offered the following resolutions:

Whereas the Governor of the State has communicated to this house, by a

message in writing, that since the last session of the General Assembly, there have arisen new causes of alarm and agitation which demand their immediate and serious attention; and inasmuch as no new causes of alarm and agitation, known to this house, have arisen since the last session of the Legislature:

Therefore, to enable the representatives of the people to act efficiently in removing the dangers which are declared to threaten our peace and sovereignty, it is essential to obtain information more ample and minute than they at present possess.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be respectfully requested to communicate to this house, the particular causes of alarm and agitation, which have arisen since the last session of the Legislature.

Be it resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this house, whether the Branches of the Bank of the United States, located in this state, have purchased any real estate within this state, other than that which they were compelled to receive in discharge of debts previously due those institutions; and if they, or either of them, have, to inform this house in what part of the state the property so purchased is situated, and from whom purchased, and whether the said branches, or either of them, have failed to pay taxes upon any real estate they may possess in this state

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this house any evidence he may possess to establish the charge contained in his message, that the Branch Banks of the United States located in this state, have for a series of years carried on a systematic attack upon the Legislative power of this state, with a view to render themselves independent of its authority, and to state the cases in which those branches, or their friends, interposed to procure the vacation of the statutes of the state, upon the ground of their unconstitutionality.

Be it resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this house, whether the Rules established by the Federal Judges for the Kentucky district were made in pursuance of an act of Congress.

Be it resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this house any evidence he may possess, to establish the charge contained in his message, that the Bank of the United States had controlled many of our citizens as their tenants in the exercise of their right of suffrage; and also to inform this house as accurately as practicable, of the number of officers of the branches of that institution, located in this state, as well as the number and names of their tenantry and dependants, and the evidence of their being dependants

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this house of the mode deemed most advisable in the opinion of the Executive, to refuse obedience to the decisions and mandates of the Supreme Court of the United States considered erroneous and unconstitutional, and whether in the opinion of the Executive it may be advisable to call forth the physical power of the state, to resist the execution of the decisions of the Court, or in what manner the mandates of said Court should be met by disobedience.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this house, whether he has received any assurances from the head of the Judiciary, or those claiming to be at the head of the Judiciary, that they will resist the mandates of the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases taken from the head of our Judiciary to the Supreme Court in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, and laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this house, any information which he may have in his possession, that the constitutionality of the two years replevin law pronounced unconstitutional and void by the Court of Appeals, was never doubted until the interest of the United States' Bank made it necessary that new and more rigid principles should be incorporated into our system of government, and further to inform thishouse whether the Court of Appeals has adjudicated upon any case between the Bank of the United States, and a citizen of Kentucky, in which attempts were made to vacate our laws or acts of Assembly.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this house whether he intended by his message to the Legislature, to give information that he had determined to prevent by physical force, the Judges of the Appellate Court, (those Judges whom the people and their immediate representatives have declared to be the only Judges of the Court of Appeals,) from proceeding in the discharge of their official duties.

After several motions and some desultory discussion, the resolutions were referred to a committee of the whole for Tuesday week.

These resolutions have since been adopted, with the exception of the last.

The Richmond Whig concludes an article on the subject of the vast amount of American property (about $30,000,000,) confiscated under the Berlin, Milan, and Rambuillet Decrees, in the following words:—"We do fondly hope that if reparation is not speedily granted, the Representatives of the people of the United States will adopt that course which the insulted dignity and violated rights of our country imperiously demand—a resort to hostilities, to obtain that justice which has for so long a period been denied to us."

From the Boston Rec. & Telegraph.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS BEFORE MISSOLONGHI.

By an arrival since our last, the defeat of the Turks in the *fourth* attack upon Missolonghi, is amply confirmed. The following is an extract of a letter from a Greek soldier, dated Missolonghi, August 6:

"You must know, brother, that our situation was almost desparate when the Turks demanded a parley, and proposed to us to surrender, on whatever conditions we dictated. We were all undecided, when Lambres addressed the following note to Redshid Pacha:

" 'No one in this city would deign to salute you as a conqueror. Missolonghi would sink in its blood before it would surrender. I therefore send you four bottles of rum to distribute among your standard bearers, that they may be more spirited and animated in the attack you are projecting.'

"This was written on the 2d; on the 3d, day had hardly begun to break, when the Turks attacked us with impetuosity on four different points, without counting 40 barks or little sloops, full of Turks, which assailed us on the side next the sea. With the help of the Most High, we have been victorious on all these points. The ditch was filled with baggage, standards, dying, and dead. He carried off more than 1500 killed and wounded, while on our part we have only to regret the loss of one officer of distinction killed, and a few soldiers wounded.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 7th Sept. has the following article under the head of Corfu, Aug 7.

"An English brig, which arrived here yesterday from Missolonghi, brings the following details:—There were 7 or 8,000 Turkish bodies in the ditches of Missolonghi, and the enemy's camp

was, at it were, annihilated. It was believed that the Seraskier would raise the siege. The fleet of the Captain Pacha has already retired, in two divisions, to the Archipelago, after having lost a brig of 18 guns and a schooner, which were taken by the Greeks."

This account of the destruction of a Turkish brig and schooner, is confirmed by a letter from Zante of Aug. 6.

Action at the Mills.—Our fellow-townsman. Dr. Howe, gives the following account of this engagement, the details of which have been already communicated. It took place near the 1st of July. About 4 o'clock, P. M. we could see that the attack was begun upon the Mills, and I passed over in a boat to take charge of the wounded. A column of about 2000 Arabs formed on the hills above the place, and rushed down with their dreadful cry of "Allah! Alla! Hu!" This was answered by the Greeks with a volley of musketry, which staggered the column; but their officers forcing them on, they drove the Greeks from the outer walls, and about 200 of them gained the inner part, and began to form their line just in a position where the musketry could not reach them: at this moment, Miller, with two young Swiss, and eight Greeks, rushed upon them, sword in hand, and actually put them to flight; but upon three of their little number falling, and the enemy seeing their weakness, they were obliged to fall back; however, the critical moment was gained, for a company from the Greek regiment of regulars coming up with fixed bayonets, the column filed off and did not renew the attack. The Turks lost about 90 men, and the Greeks only 5 or 6.

Proposals have been issued for publishing in Nashville, Tenn. a weekly paper, to be entitled the "*National Banner, and Literary, Political and Commercial Gazette.*

SELECTED "SENTIMENTS."

Commodore Stewart.—Strict enquiry before minute accusation. A little rubbing clears a sound mirror of a foul vapour.

Government.—The union of private with public virtue:—of scholarship and talent with experence and industry.

Rich men—

"Poor were the praise in fortune to excel,
Yet want the way to use that fortune well."

Private Station.—Procul a Jove, sed procul a fulmine.

General Bernard, of the Engineer Department, has received the following letter from the Secretary of Gen. Lafayette:—

MY DEAR GENERAL—

15 days of navigation,
lat. 47,—long. 28,
Health good—
Rough weather since our departure—

Our friendship to your family—for the Americans and for liberty—unalterably. Yours,

LEVASSEUR.

Brandywine, 25th Sept. 1825.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—At an early hour on Thursday morning, a box was seen floating in the river, close by one of the Steam Packets; it was picked up and opened, a crock was found inside, containg a human skull with the tongue and ears perfect, and the face turned upwards. The liver was placed under the skull, and several other parts of the body carefully packed up in hay, were deposited in other parts of the vessel. A card was fastened on the top, bearing the following inscription:—"To Mr. John Wynne, No. 6, Fourth street, Edinburgh."

Dublin paper.

It is announced in the London journals for Sept that Thomas Moore had nearly finished his Biography of Richard Brinsley Sheridan A son of Mr. Sheridan contributed valuable materials.—*Nat. Gaz.*

One of the largest steam engines now in use is at the United Mine, in Cornwall. England. It raises 80.000 pounds 100 feet high per minute. with about 30 lbs. of coal, and is equivalent to about the power of 250 horses.—*Ib*

More Emancipation —The Editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation has received a letter from a gentleman in Virginia. stating that he has forty-three slaves whom he wishes to emancipate, but is unable to pay their passage to Hayti. The Editor adds, that he has received other letters of a similar purport, and that if he had the means to transport them to Hayti, he could secure the freedom of some hundreds of slaves. in less than a month. with the free consent of their masters.

[*N. Y. Observer.*

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Cumberland College on Tuesday the 1st instant, Mr. GEORGE T. BOWEN, at present residing in Philadelphia, was unanimously elected *Professor of Chemistry, Experimental Philosophy, and Natural History* in this institution.—*Nashville paper.*

From the Western Carolinian.

SYNOD OF NORTH-CAROLINA

On the 5th of October, the Synod of North Carolina commenced its annual session at Greensborough. Guilford county, and closed on Saturday the 8th. The session was rendered peculiarly interesting, by the presence of a delegation from the Hanover Presbytery of Virginia, Dr. Rice, Rev. Mr. Paxton, and the Rev. Mr. Taylor. The object of this mission was to lay before the synod the origin, progress, and design of the Theological Seminary in Virginia; to obtain the approbation and concurrence of this body; and to establish a correspondence and mutual understanding, with regard to its important objects.

The Board of Visiters in their late report to the Secretary of War, suggest the following improvement in the topographical and local situation of West Point Academy: That the Government of New-York should be requested to yield their jurisdiction to the land embraced within the purchase of the General Government, being about 2000 acres; that two double houses be erected of stone, fifty by forty feet each, and two stories high, at an expense of $13.000; and that a sufficient supply of water should be obtained by means of an iron aqueduct from a neighboring hill, the cost of which would be about $2.000. Besides these the Board recommend a new place for worship, fire proof buildings for the library and apparatus, and the levelling of the ground, which last would cost about $1200.—*Fam. Vis.*

DIED,

At Vincennes, Indiana, on the 15th of August last, Mr. JOHN YOUNG, Jr. in the 29th year of his age. He was graduated at Union College, 1821, received his theological education at the Seminary in Princeton, N. J. and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New-Brunswick, about a year ago. While a member of the College, Mr. Young was made a subject of Divine Grace, and ever afterwards maintained the well-ordered life of the Christian. His great anxiety for himself seemed to be, to possess piety, and to walk with God; and all his talents were exerted to promote the love of Christ in

the hearts of others—but one united object occupied his whole soul, viz: the salvation of sinners and the glory of God. While a member of College, a revival of religion commenced in Springfield, N. J. his native town, and he could not rest without going home and labouring among his young companions, and from house to house, pleading with those out of Christ to become reconciled to God; and he was made the instrument of converting a number during that revival, to the knowledge of Christ. The same ardent desire for usefulness was manifested by Mr. Young while at Princeton, where, for about two years, he walked four miles every week, to instruct a Sabbath School; and there, too, he had the satisfaction of seeing a number of youth in his school, rejoicing in hope under his faithfulness Immediately after Mr. Young was licensed to preach, he received an appointment under the General Assembly to go on a mission to the destitute places in Indiana and Illinois His zeal for Christ's cause forbade him to decline or hesitate—he entered on his appointment last fall, and laboured with his usual ardour and success. Thirty were added to the churches of Hopewell and Paris, on the Wabash, as the fruits of his mission; and many more ascribe their hope to his faithfulness; and for seventeen years past, says the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Vincennes, no missionary has laboured in that country more faithfully and with more success. Mr. Young closed his mission last August; and his last sermon to this world was preached at Vincennes, from Numbers xxiii. 10,—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and my last end be like his." He was taken ill of a fever, of which he died in twelve days. During his sickness he remained firm in the hope of the Gospel, and the arm of everlasting love supported him. He sustained his sickness without a murmur, and met his end with calmness and joy. Previous to his death, he requested a funeral sermon should be preached in Springfield, N. Jersey, the place of his nativity, from Hebrews, xi. 4, "He being dead yet speaketh." Also, by Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, to the Sabbath School taught by him while a member of the Seminary, from the same words. Few young men have lived more generally esteemed and beloved, and few have died more lamented than Mr. Young. While his friends & acquaintances deeply mourn his death, the church of God and the missionary cause will sensibly feel the loss of this pious servant of Christ—this devoted missionary of the cross.

[*New-York Observer.*

DIED—On Friday, the 30th of September, after a painful illness of ten days, (of the Dysentery, united to a malignant intermittent Fever,) Mrs. HARRIET DRAKE, consort of Dr Daniel Drake, in the 38th year of her age,

The deceased was a native of New Haven, Con. but had been a resident of Cincinnati for twenty years past;—nearly 18 of which were spent in the society of a most affectionate husband, who is now suddenly left, with three surviving children, to mourn an untimely and irreparable loss.

To be silent sufferers under the afflicting dispensation which has taken from among us this excellent woman, would be doing injustice, at once, to our own feelings, and to the memory of one who united to the charms of a rich and cultivated mind, the virtues of a humane and generous heart. Yet, how little can be said, that will avail at the present moment, either to soften our own sorrow, or to mitigate the sorrows of him to whom she had been so long and so harmoniously united; and on whom her death has fallen like a sirocco—blighting his fairest hopes, and paralyzing his noblest energies!

[*Cin. Lit. Gaz.*

POETRY.

From Milman's Fall of Jerusalem, a Sacred Drama, founded on Scripture-History.

There have been tears from holier eyes than mine
Poured o'er thee, Zion! yea, the Son of Man
This thy devoted hour foresaw and wept.
And I—can I refrain from weeping? Yes,
My country, in thy darker destiny
Will I awhile forget mine own distress.

I feel it now, the sad, the coming hour;
The signs are full, and never shall the sun
Shine on the cedar roofs of Salem more;
Her tale of splendour now is told and done;
Her wine-cup of festivity is spilt,
And all is o'er, her grandeur and her guilt.

Oh! fair and favour'd city, where of old
The balmy airs were rich with melody,
That led her pomp beneath the cloudless sky
In vestments flaming with the orient gold;
Her gold is dim, and mute her music's voice,
The Heathen o'er her perish'd pomp rejoice.
How stately then was every palm-deck'd street,
Down which the maidens danced with tinkling feet;
How proud the elders in the lofty gate!
How crowded all her nation's solemn feasts
With white-rob'd Levites and high-mitred Priests;
How gorgeous all her Temple's sacred state!
Her streets are razed, her maidens sold for slaves,
Her gates thrown down, her elders in their graves;
Her feasts are holden 'mid the Gentile's scorn,
By stealth her Priesthood's holy garments worn;
And where her Temple crown'd the glittering rock,
The wandering shepherd folds his evening flock.

When shall the work of death begin?
When come the avengers of proud Judah's sin?
Aceldama! accurs'd and guilty ground,
Gird well the city in thy dismal bound,
Her price is paid, and she is sold like thou;
Let every ancient monument and tomb
Enlarge the border of its vaulted gloom,
Their spacious chambers are all wanted now.

But nevermore shall yon lost city need
Those secret places for her future dead;
Of all her children, when this night is past,
Devoted Salem's darkest, and her last,
Of all her children none is left to her,
Save those whose house is in the sepulchre.

From the Christian Mirror.

HEAVEN—A FRAGMENT.

Who watches o'er our infant years?
Our childhood too? and when appears
Declining age, that season cheers?
Kind Heaven.

Who teaches us to hide each wrong
We meet with, as we walk along
Mid selfish men, a busy throng?
'Tis Heaven.

On whom should we for timely aid
In trouble, call? for light, in shade?
For courage, when our soul 's dismayed?
On Heaven. R.

THE HAPPY EFFECT OF A PIOUS FATHER'S PRAYERS.

A pious young man once told a worthy clergyman, that he had once disobeyed his father, on which the good man retired into his room and shut the door. Curiosity led the boy to look through the key-hole, and he saw his father on his knees in prayer. The boy listened also, and he heard his father praying for *him*. This struck the youth to the heart; he went away and prayed for himself; his prayer and his pious parent's were heard; the young man turned to God, and became a Christian indeed.